

JPRS 78524

15 July 1981

Latin America Report

No. 2340

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

15 July 1981

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2340

CONTENTS

ENERGY ECONOMICS

JAMAICA

U.S.-Italian Group Granted Oil Exploring Rights (CANA, 30 Jun 81).....	1
---	---

COUNTRY SECTION

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CIB Refuses U.S. Grant Excluding Grenada (CANA, 24 Jun 81).....	2
Jamaica 'CLEANER' Decries Action by Grenada's Bishop (CANA, 24 Jun 81).....	4
Briefs	
Ecuadorean President to Brazil	5
Ecuadorean Hails Peru Attitude	5
Suriname-Caribbean Shipping Service	5
Grants, Loans Approved	6
UK Aid to Caribbean Islands	6

ANTIGUA

Briefs	
New Airport	7

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Concerned Over Timernan Campaign in U.S. (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, 27 Jun 81).....	8
--	---

Further Reportage on Government's Decision Concerning 'LA PRENSA'	
(Various sources, various dates).....	10
Rouco: 'Desire To Gag', by J. Iglesias Rouco	
Governemnt 'Insinuations', by J. Iglesias Rouco	
ADEPA Protests Attack	
IAPA Raps Official Action	
Journalist Views 'Projection' of Bussi Speech	
(J. Iglesias Rouco; LA PRENSA, 18 Jun 81).....	15
Strikes Protest Economic Situation	
(HERALD, 1 Jul 81).....	17
Radicals Reiterate Call for Democratization	
(NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, 26 Jun 81).....	18
Multisectorial Meeting Interrupted by Police	
(NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, 25 Jun 81).....	19
Briefs	
CGT Meeting Broken Up	20
Workers Occupy Car Factory	20
Prisoners Released	20
Peron's Decoration Ordered Returned	21
Release of Detainee	21
Permits Support CGT	21
Bittel Sees Impending Catastrophe	21
BAHAMAS	
Briefs	
Fawkes Returns to Politics	22
BARBADOS	
Adams Orders Probe of Election Irregularities	
(CANA, 23 Jun 81).....	23
Briefs	
Gas Price Hike	24
Deportations Reported	24
CHILE	
Catholic Church Calls for More Control of CNI	
(APP, 25 Jun 81).....	25
Briefs	
Doctors' Political Activity	26

COLOMBIA

Turbay Calls for Defense of Democracy (Hector Rodriguez Villa; EL TIEMPO, 2 Jun 81).....	27
Lemos Sends 'Firm Message' to Nicaragua (EL ESPECTADOR, 31 May 81).....	31
Lopez G. Addresses Relations With Panama (Libardo Lopez Gomez Interview; EL TIEMPO, 29 May 81).....	34
Poll Shows Barco Leading (EL TIEMPO, 23 May 81).....	37
M-19 Jail Break Plot Disclosed (Jorge Gonzalez; EL SIGLO, 23 May 81).....	39

DOMINICA

Briefs	
EDR Aid	41
Australians Visit	41

ECUADOR

Business Leader Analyzes World Trade, Credit Setup (Alfredo Gallegos Banderas Interview; Quito Voz de los Andes, 29 Jun 81).....	42
Briefs	
'Terrorism' at Guayaquil University	44

GUENADA

Bishop Calls for Restructuring Economic System (CANA, 23 Jun 81).....	45
Tourism Minister Denies Leftist Ideology Hampers Tourism (CANA, 24 Jun 81).....	47
Briefs	
Reforestation Program	48

JAMAICA

Seaga Blames Labor Unrest on Opposition Groups (CANA, 29 Jun 81).....	49
Norwegian Firm Reconsidering Alumina Deal (CANA, 1 Jul 81).....	50

Briefs		
	Sugar Export Quotas	51
	PRG Doctors	51
PARAGUAY		
	Daily Comments on U.S. Foreign Policy (Editorial; PATRIA, 17 Jun 81).....	52
PERU		
Briefs		
	Quakes Strike Lima, Huancayo	54
	Ayacucho Quakes	54
	Returning Cuban Criticized	55
	Lawyer Residence Bombed	55
	Terrorist Activities	56
	Extremists Bomb Bridge	56
	Amnesty Decree	56
ST LUCIA		
Briefs		
	Banana Studies Financed	57
ST VINCENT		
Briefs		
	Opposition Unification	58
SURINAME		
Briefs		
	Religious Ban	59
VENEZUELA		
Briefs		
	Cold War Discussed	60

U.S.-ITALIAN GROUP GRANTED OIL EXPLORING RIGHTS

FL301915 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 30 Jun (CANA)--The American oil company Texas Petroleum and the Italian state-owned firm AGIP, which already jointly have the right to explore for off-shore oil in one of the marked blocks of Jamaica's Pedro Banks, have now acquired rights to explore another. Prime Minister Edward Seaga has announced.

Mr Seaga, who also holds the mining and energy portfolio, said that the consortium chose the new block "D" on the basis of an agreement reached in November last year which allowed it to make a second selection following the collection of additional geophysical data in December. Mr Seaga said that the contractual arrangements for the new acquisition were similar to that covering the first block which was signed between the group and the former People's National Party (PNP) government.

It provides for the Jamaica Government to receive a 12.5 percent royalty and for the state-owned Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ) to acquire a negotiated share of any oil discovered on the banks. However, the PCJ would not have to put any of the risk capital for the exploration activities.

Mr Seaga said that the new contract made for the doubling to 20 percent of the equity that the PCJ can acquire in the development of any commercial oil finds. The World Bank recently loaned the PCJ 20 million (J) dollars (1 JCA dollar; 56 cents U.S.) which would help it to take up this option should the drilling meet with success.

The Pedro Banks lie off Jamaica's south coast and are in the area occupied by the Pedro Cays, a group of small islands 40 miles off the coast, which are owned by Jamaica.

Geophysical surveys of the area have lent to optimism of finding oil in the area and drilling should have already begun. However, they are now to begin early next year with the drilling of a 12,000-foot well in 25 meters of water at a cost of 11 million dollars (U.S.).

Mr Seaga said that the drilling has been delayed because of the unavailability of "jack-up" rigs suitable for shallow-water operations, because most are presently committed to explorations in the Gulf of Mexico.

CDB REFUSES U.S. GRANT EXCLUDING GRENADA

FL241943 Bridgetown CANA in English 1829 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 24 Jun (CANA)--The vice president of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Mr Neville Nicholls, stated here today that the CDB had taken a decision to refuse a grant of 4 million dollars (US) from the United States on the grounds that it had excluded Grenada from benefiting from the said grant. Mr Nicholls was reacting to a report in a local newspaper yesterday that the CDB would lose up to 190 million dollars yearly, if it did as Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said it should and reject the U.S. money.

In a letter to THE NATION newspaper today, the paper which carried the report, Mr Nicholls pointed to Article 35 of the CDB's charter entitled "International Character of the Bank: Prohibition of Political Activity," which states:

1. "The bank shall not accept loans or assistance that may in any way prejudice or otherwise alter its purpose or functions."
2. "The bank, its president, vice president, officers and staff shall neither interfere in the political affairs of any member, nor shall they be influenced in their decisions by the political character of the member concerned. Only economic considerations relevant to the purpose and functions of the bank shall be brought to bear upon their decisions. Such considerations shall be weighed impartially in order to achieve and carry out the purpose and functions of the bank."

In addition, Mr Nicholls referred to Article 30 of the CDB's charter which emphasizes the power of the directors to take decisions "in conformity with the general directions of the board of governors concerning loans, guarantees, investments in equity capital, borrowing from the bank, furnishing of technical assistance and other operations of the bank."

Mr Nicholls noted that when the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in furtherance of the United States government's commitment under the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) to assist the lesser developed states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), offered a

grant to the CDB of 4 million dollars (US) for a second basic human needs employment sector project on terms which excluded Grenada.....a member of CARICOM's lesser developed states.....CDB's management, mindful of the implications (particularly as they related to Article 35 of the CDB Charter) requested the directors on the CDB board to obtain clear instructions from their respective governments before attending a board meeting at which the (USAID) offer was to be dismissed.

In the letter, Mr Nicholls further explained that at the meeting on 18 June, a decision was taken against accepting the offer because its terms violated Article 35 of the CDB Charter. The CDB executive also drew reference to the 190 million dollars which the newspaper claimed the CDB received yearly from the United States. He said that the figure was erroneous and, in fact, that was the total U.S. contribution to the CDB since it came into existence in 1970.

The Grenada Government has had strained relations with the U.S. since it came to power by a coup on 13 March 1979.

CSO: 3025/1020

JAMAICA 'GLENER' DECRIES ACTION BY GRENADA'S BISHOP

FL241903 Bridgetown CANA in English 1737 GMT 24 Jun 81

Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 24 Jun (CANA)--The GLEANER newspaper today called on commonwealth Caribbean governments to "come down very hard" on Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop forcing him to choose between returning democracy to his country or being cut off from the rest of the region. The paper was commenting on last week's closure of the Grenadian VOICE newspaper after one publication, and a subsequent proclamation by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) that new newspapers would not be allowed to publish for a year until the government has formulated a media policy.

The GLEANER charged that the government, by the action, had "moved to snuff the latest spark of freedom ignited by the forces of democracy in that island nation." Added the Jamaican daily: "Mr Bishop, like all totalitarians, is showing the greatest contempt for the people of Grenada, for he expects them to believe that after 2 years in office he has not yet gotten around to forming a media policy.

"What in fact has happened is that Mr Bishop and his cronies in the government were taken unaware by the Grenadian VOICE, for they had hoped that the Grenadian people were so completely cowed that the spirit of freedom had been exorcised from the nation. That is why he has not only passed his pernicious law but is also using his totalitarian thugs to threaten and menace those concerned in the publication of the VOICE and, indeed, all decent citizens of his country who have been indiscreet enough to indicate that they believe in freedom of the press," the GLEANER said.

The paper felt that the move to formulate a media policy "was but a cynical contrivance to deny his countrymen the right to receive and pass on freely information and opinions--a right which is the lifeblood of democracy, but which is anathema to all dictators." It added that it was not surprising that Prime Minister Bishop had no wish for a free press, giving the fact that he was still refusing to hold elections "basing the legitimacy of his government on the obscene principle of one man one gun, which was enunciated by his government in 1979."

The GLEANER added: "The governments of the English-speaking Caribbean, it would seem, have a duty to come down very hard on Mr Bishop so that he will realize that he will not be allowed with impunity to keep the people of Grenada forever in thrall. He must be persuaded to choose between returning democracy to the island and being cut adrift from all association with the commonwealth Caribbean. This is a matter which should be given priority when the CARICOM heads of governments meet, which we hope will be soon."

BRIEFS

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT TO BRAZIL--Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea will visit Brazil in October at the invitation of President Joao Figueiredo, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The visit is to take place on 13 October according to the official announcement. President Hurtado's trip, the first he will take outside the country since he assumed the presidency of Ecuador following the death of late President Jaime Roldos in a plane accident, is aimed at strengthening the traditionally friendly ties between the two countries, diplomatic circles in Brasilia indicated. President Figueiredo had invited Roldos to Brazil in October. On learning of his death, the Brazilian Government decreed official mourning and flags in public buildings were at half mast. According to diplomatic circles the possibilities for cooperation and negotiations between the two countries are good and President Hurtado's visit could serve to expand commerce between the two countries. Based on official figures, Brazil last year exported to Ecuador articles worth \$50 million and imported \$34 million. A subject the two presidents will discuss is the possibility of long-term oil sales by Ecuador to Brazil. [Text] [PA201239 Quito Vox de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Jun 81]

ECUADOREAN HAILS PERU ATTITUDE--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde today praised the conciliatory attitude evidenced by his Peruvian colleague on the border problem. The foreign minister was approached by reporters this morning at the Government Palace, where he attended a meeting with the chief of state. Barrera Valverde reiterated that it is Ecuador's aspiration to live in peace with its neighboring countries. He also noted that Ecuador's position remains hospitable and generous, referring to the possible exodus of Peruvian citizens who are arriving in Oro and Guayas provinces in view of alarming rumors of an imminent earthquake. [Text] [PA270350 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jun 81]

SURINAME-CARIBBEAN SHIPPING SERVICE--Paramaribo, Suriname, 10 Jun (CANA)--A new shipping service between Suriname and the English-speaking Caribbean has been launched here by a company known as Caribmar Shipping Limited. The first vessel sailed from Port Paramaribo on 28 May with 16 containers of freight, considered a record amount for any single shipment from here. The service is being operated by the Suriname firm Ofschu Hung. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2116 GMT 10 Jun 81 FL]

GRANTS, LOANS APPROVED--Bridgetown, Barbados, 22 Jun (CANA)--The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) has approved 191,000 dollars U.S. in funds for programs, including a feasibility study for reintroducing a crop insurance scheme for windward islands' banana farmers affected by natural disasters. The agricultural insurance feasibility study would be coordinated by the Windward Islands' Banana Growers Association (WINBAN), a CDB release said today. Banana crops in some windward islands were severely damaged by three hurricanes within the last two years. The funds approved will also cover: a study on the extra-regional marketing of ornamental plants to be produced in Dominica. The participation of the Caribbean Lesser Developed Countries (LDCS) in a consultative meeting on post-harvest losses in food crops, scheduled for Trinidad. And the extension of the services of a general manager for the sugar factory in St. Vincent. The CDB has also approved plans to sign a nonreimbursable technical cooperation agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for 60,000 dollars U.S. to finance a consulting firm study to encourage private investment in Caribbean countries. Under the program, a consultant would prepare handbooks on the legal, economic and other factors that potential foreign or regional investors would need to know in considering the advantages of investing in Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries, a CDB spokesman said. The CDB also approved a 750,000 dollar U.S. loan to Belize to help build the Belmopan Hotel. [Text] [FL222101 Bridgetown CANA in English 1709 GMT 22 Jun 81]

UK AID TO CARIBBEAN ISLANDS--Bridgetown, Barbados, 26 Jun (CANA)--Britain has approved a 1.1 million dollar aid package for its Virgin Islands and the Associated State of Antigua, according to a statement released today by the British High Commission here. The smaller slice--1.2 million East Caribbean dollars or 455,544 U.S. dollars--goes to Antigua. The grant will be used to build an all-age school capable of accommodating 470 students. Britain is spending 390,000 dollars (US) on a school to accommodate 370 students in the British Virgin Islands and another 296,110 dollars (US) on a sewage project there, the high commission reported. [Text] [FL262019 Bridgetown CANA in English 1921 GMT 26 Jun 81]

USO: 3025/1020

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT--St John's, Antigua, 29 Jun (CANA)--Construction work on a new 13-million dollar airport (1 EC dollar; 37 cents US) airport terminal in Antigua is on schedule and should be completed next month, according to project contractors Doran-Cage. The spokesman said that 97 percent of the building has already been completed. Work on the permanent roofing is in progress and will be ready in 4 weeks time. [FL300118 Bridgetown CANA in English 2316 GMT 29 Jun 81 FL]

CSO: 3029/1020

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONCERNED OVER TIMERMAN CAMPAIGN IN U.S.

PY271909 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1147 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has asserted that his ministry is observing with "serious concern" what he defined as "an escalation of the campaign against Argentina that is centered around Mr Jacobo Timerman." Reliable sources have indicated that this fact has been made known to the U.S. Embassy.

Camilion, who unexpectedly visited the San Martin Palace press room to talk about the subject, said yesterday that "We accept the rules of the game of U.S. democracy. This is why we have kept in total silence, waiting for the campaign to be deactivated. But on observing its sudden escalation, we believe that no one can stop us from expressing our concern and protest as an exercise of the most elemental and legitimate right to defend ourselves.

"Timerman," the foreign minister asserted, "is the agent of this campaign. He is the center of an operation that has overrun its current objective, the government, and is now attacking the Argentine nation."

Camilion was referring to a program broadcast on U.S. television and he believes that what was said by Timerman during the program "surpasses anything imaginable and tolerable."

"The mention that there are concentration camps in our country and the description of the Argentine situation merits being compared with the techniques of Goebbels in the sense that greater the lie, greater its effect, because the scope of the lie is to be found in the inverse relation to the possibility of denying it, because it has no truth in it," the foreign minister said.

He also indicated that the "incident that occurred yesterday is very disturbing, because this way of reiterating things can produce a serious impact on the opinion of the U.S. people, because a permanent element is introduced that will cause confusion."

"Let us understand things properly: The U.S. Government," he added, "has all the necessary elements for knowing the truth, but what is being done through an organization of that country's media is an insult to the Argentine nation, an insult that becomes really serious due to the importance of the people who are involved in the campaign."

Camilion concluded his chat with the reporters when he announced that the San Martin Palace proposes to carry out "a very big effort to block this campaign, because we fear that it will cause damage that will be difficult to repair due to the high level of danger it has already reached."

In addition to these remarks, reliable sources said that Camilion had talked yesterday with the U.S. charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires, Claude Russer, to whom he expressed this concern.

CSQ: 3010/1489

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT'S DECISION CONCERNING 'LA PRENSA'

Rouco: 'Desire To Gag'

PY242145 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jun 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "The Paracho and Freedom of Expression"]

[Excerpts] Nobody, and less still we who are responsible for producing LA PRENSA should be surprised by the government's decision to suspend official publications in this newspaper. General Ortiz, mere executor of an order--given by someone who still remains unknown--has only been the continuer, so to speak, of a "technical" tradition of the Argentine totalitarian power which started with Peron in 1950, was resumed by Campora and Lastiri in 1973, and perfected by Peron and his lady successor in 1974 and 1975.

We are not going to wait until the year 2000 to judge the work--it has to be called something--of this government or any other. In the first place, if we delay our criticisms it is quite possible, the way things are going, that when the time comes to make them there will be nothing left in this country to talk about, neither in favor or against it. In the second place, we are not sure that we will reach the year 2000, at least in good health. We have received various and varied types of threats during the past 4 months. For example, in the month of May this author was told by an official that his "situation" was getting "very dangerous," that there are "officers who are furious" and that we had better refrain from talking too much. Only the day before yesterday General Ortiz "insinuated" that he had been suggested to take "other measures" in addition to the suspension of official publications and that they had come from no less than high ranking officers of the army. This is probably not completely true since Ortiz also stated that the "entire government" had agreed on the measures to be taken against LA PRENSA and a few hours later a couple of ministers stated that they had had no previous information in that regard and that the issue had not been officially discussed during the cabinet meeting. To be honest it must be stated that those ministers and even some officers were not pleased with the government's attitude. But the truth is that that sugar-coated sinister expression "other measures" has been haunting our newspaper for a long time; for too long.

These circumstances in addition to the existence of enterprises such as PAPER, PRENSA at present outline the future of the "freedom" of expression in Argentina. Spokesmen and important members of the government do not even hide their desire to gag. General Ortiz clearly stated that "any attack against the economy minister" prior to 29 March "was also an attack against President Videla." Therefore, it is clear that at present any attack against Mr Sigaut or General Liendo represents an attack against Videla, or that an attack on an officer or a group of officers represents an attack against the armed forces. What is more important here, the persons and their shrines or the nation?

It seems an exaggeration to view national interest in those terms, especially by a de facto regime which, although it was necessary in 1976 and is still necessary today can only claim the representation of force.

Only those who believe they are invested with divine rights are capable of "insinuating" that it is enough to "save" the image of a president, or a few economists or bureaucrats, of one or a few generals, admirals, brigadiers to save the country.

Yesterday, someone who identified himself as "Mister Alvarez" and said that he worked for the government library, phoned LA PRENSA to request a copy of all the published articles by this author "between 1970 and 1973." This seems a fantastic idea, but it would have suited "Mister Alvarez" and his friends better to read this newspaper with not so many years delay. By doing so, they would have learned--before the issues took place--what Marxist terrorism, terrorist corruption, the manipulations of the extreme right and the frivolity of many politicians and officers were preparing for our country. Although we would not have been able to avoid the tragedy we would at least have avoided being taken by surprise and have avoided incoherence. These persons and others would now understand what we mean when we talk about the spirit and the principle of law.

This understanding would prevent our pharaohs, among many other things, from talking about an official or a government's "right to choose" when it is the owner and the public rights, which do not belong to them, that are in danger. I would "insinuate" to them the moral and judicial requirements of assuming their responsibilities before the nation through signed and sealed legal documents and not through "insinuations" with which they--really hopelessly--try to avoid their responsibilities in prejudice of their fellow citizens and the common future.

Government 'Insinuations'

IN020344 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Honoring Reason"]

[Excerpt] "Hypocrisy is a homage which vice pays to virtue" La Rochefoucauld.

No country can survive ignoring truth despite every effort which those in power may make to hide it. Reality cannot be changed by official statements such as

those made by General Ortiz last weekend regarding the government's attitude toward this newspaper's criticisms. The people know well enough whom to believe. It is not true that General Ortiz' "insinuation" to the news agency TELAM was in keeping with the government's desire to keep its advertising expenditures low. Today, we published graphs which show the contrary: while, after its "insinuation," the government had cut official advertising in LA PRENSA almost down to nothing, this advertising increased significantly in other newspapers.

Seeking to provide an explanation for something which cannot be explained, General Ortiz might as well say--and has already done so, even in writing--that the main people responsible for LA PRENSA's "vicious" attacks on the Casa Rosada are a "German Jew" (meaning Manfred Schonfeld) and a "naturalized Spaniard" (meaning myself). Thus the general has sought to disqualify two Argentines for the mere reason that they were not born in Argentina and in doing so he has forgotten that in both cases the choice of nationality has been the result of an act of will and not of the mere circumstance of birth, which is always a matter of chance, something which stands in our favor on two counts. General Ortiz seems to have forgotten that he belongs to an army in whose ranks many worthy military officers born in other lands have fought. Sometimes passion blinds men whom it wants to ruin.

Neither can there be another interpretation for the recent attitude of the municipal office against the owner of a newspaper stand whose only crime has been to enthusiastically sell issues of this newspaper, or for the "confidential" explanations which certain state organizations and institutions give to civilian and military officials concerning the sources of our information or of the documents we have been publishing. They have been "insinuating" for example, that the report on what Monsignor Samore has said to a diplomat is false. To dispell any doubts there may be, those sufficiently curious and powerful could ask the Foreign Ministry to show them the memorandum No 398 whose heading bears the letters N.Z.A. As to the "Pope's map," the "guidelines," the second suggestion, the episcopal document and many other reports released by this newspaper, the authorities have abstained, prudently no doubt, from publicly proclaiming their impossible fraudulence. As we say, they merely seek to discredit them on the sly, something which simply helps increase confusion among the leadership.

This confusion explains the magnificent contradictions which mark the toil of government spokesmen on a daily basis. Yesterday, after General Viola met with his economic team, the presidential press secretariat announced that these talks will be repeated in days to come. At the same time, though elsewhere in Government House, Mr Sigaut announced that all matters concerning his area of action have been exhausted. So where are we now? The same thing happened with the recent trip of the incredible hulk [Hugo Lamónica, financial under secretary] to the United States. First there have been "insinuations" that Mr Lamónica would talk with the Americans about the refinancing part of the Argentine foreign debt and later it was reported that the refinancing would not be discussed. (The latest, strictly off-the-record, "insinuation" is that a new deadline until next March, is about to be arranged for debts due to the United States.)

ADEPA Protest Attack

PY241824 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2201 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Newspaper Owners Association (ADEPA) today categorically denounced the attack against journalist Manfred Schonfeld and demanded the "immediate intervention of the police" so that those responsible for "this irrational and vandalistic attack will be "prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

The ADEPA denunciation is contained in a declaration disseminated here this afternoon, and which is signed by Carlos Ovidio Lagos and Pablo A. Garcia Plandolit, respectively president and secretary general of that organization.

The following is the text of that declaration: "Independent journalism of the whole country, and consequently all those who use the pen in defense of constitutional freedoms and of the inalienable right to criticism, have been offended by the cowardly and vile attack of which Mr Manfred Schonfeld, a journalist of the morning paper LA PRENSA, was the object. This perfidious aggression requires the immediate intervention of the police so that the criminals who perpetrated it will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and so that the real brains behind this irrational and vandalistic incident will be revealed. The ADEPA is in solidarity with Mr Manfred Schonfeld and at the same time emphasizes that there is no way to gag or scare all the independent press which will not compromise in reporting the truth with responsibility and prudence."

IAPA Raps Official Action

PY250323 Paris AFP in Spanish 1448 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (AFP)--Raul Kraiselburd, chairman of the Press Freedom Commission of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), has criticized the Argentine military government's decision of withdrawing official advertisement from the conservative newspaper LA PRENSA because of its criticism of Gen Roberto Viola's regime.

Kraiselburd considered that it would be (?useful) for the government to make it clear that public funds earmarked for the advertisement of government acts can in no way be used to either reward or to punish newspapers for their praise or criticism.

Kraiselburd today issued a communique which was made known simultaneously in Buenos Aires and Miami.

Kraiselburd, who is the director of the newspaper EL DIA of La Plata, Argentina, said that although both LA PRENSA and its struggle for press freedom are too

well known to refer to them once again, it should be pointed out that despite the implications of the government's presumed punishment, LA PRENSA will be further strengthened--should this be possible--by the support of all sectors of the Argentine citizenry.

The newspaper LA PRENSA was closed during Juan Peron's first presidency (1945/1951) and official advertisement was withdrawn from it in 1973, during Hector Campora's Peronist government.

CSO: 3010/1488

JOURNALIST VIEWS 'PROJECTION' OF BUSSI SPEECH

PY250245 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jun 81 p 1

["A Speech and Other Realities" by J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Excerpt] As we had anticipated some days ago, General Bussi has just given a speech which, despite its circumstantial nature, has served him to say some colorful things. What the country is currently experiencing, an economic and financial crisis that yesterday again provoked a run of another \$100 million, or more, and what appears to be a lack of management in government without precedents--which only helps to highlight the confusion--grant Bussi's words a greater projection than is expected from this type of speech.

In the first place and from what we know, Bussi's statements have not reflected only his opinion, but also, and more expressly in this case than in others, that of the commander in chief, General Galtieri, with whom, according to our sources, he has exchanged quite a few ideas in this respect. With the innumerable rumors that have been circulating recently, this fact seems to demonstrate a certain degree of political [word indistinct] which goes further than a merely professional attitude and it tends to precisely contradict the contents of some of those rumors.

In our opinion one of the most interesting passages of the speech, and in truth it is pretty brief, is the one that mentions the "protagonists" of the current military regime. "This process," Bussi said, "has no owner and bears no specific name...it will not exhaust itself because of temporary circumstances or transitory leaders." Evidently there is a pretty clear warning in this for those who are showing their willingness to not only "bear" the burden of the "process" on their own shoulders, but who also wish to be its executors with their policies prevailing. It is precisely regarding this very point that we were informed yesterday by very reliable sources that during the course of the governors meeting, that is currently taking place in Santa Fe, a series of "secret instructions" were imparted for the creation of the so-called "Movement of National Opinion" (MON), which certain government groups have presumably conceived as a sectorial "outlet." It is difficult to understand why such secret measures were used before 29 March and are still being used for MON, whose purposes do not exceed those that have already been publicly expressed--the development of general and basic ideas that all the parties can share.

Something else that merits being highlighted is the emphasis that Bussi placed on the unity of the armed forces [as published] and their strict obedience to the commander in chief. "The army," he said, "with monolithic and vertical cohesion behind its commander in chief...will continue to support the principles (the general emphasized these very words) that gave the process its origin." Did Bussi wish to crush the rumors that have the intention of indicating, or of inducing, a rift between the commander of the powerful I Corps and General Galtieri? He who is wise needs no explanations.

There is also another passage that demands attention, because in addition to repeating the ideas expressed by Galtieri on army day, he also links it to an Argentina that "respects," he said, "he who serves, but not he who helps himself." "It is," he continued, "an Argentina that stimulates fruitful work...it dignifies sacrifice and austerity and it despises speculation, the mood of easiness, haughtiness and mediocrity."

CSO: 3010/1489

STRIKES PROTEST ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY011843 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 1 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Two motor factories, one match stick plant and three paper manufacturing plants were embroiled in labor unrest yesterday, union sources said.

The Borgward engine factory, which recently announced its forthcoming closure after the purchasing orders from their sole client Sevel (Fiat-Peugeot) were withdrawn, was occupied for the second consecutive day by 250 workers, who on Monday received telegrams notifying them that they were being fired. The Borgward workers are protesting against the closure of the work source.

At the Mercedes-Benz factory in Gonzalez Catan, the workers continued their strike, started on Monday last week, to ask for reinstatement of 140 of their coworkers. Mercedes-Benz recently fired 300 workers, 140 of which refused to accept severance pay, asking instead to be reinstated. The company said yesterday that it had been forced to carry out the dismissals because a suggested plan which would have enabled them to avoid letting any workers go was not agreed to by the union local.

Meanwhile, the Ford Motor Company yesterday announced that it is not going to suspend any of its personnel this month.

The three paper plants affected by strikes belong to the Celulosa Argentine Company, and provide employment for approximately 2,100 workers. The employees are stopping work on 2-hour shifts to protest against payment delays in their wages, and that the company has reportedly failed to give them the 35 percent wage increase granted by the government.

Meanwhile, a sit-in at the Compania Argentina De Fosforos Match Stick Factory ended yesterday when, after trilateral talks held by union representatives with management executives and labor ministry officials, a tentative agreement was reached by which, if the workers ended their sit-in, the company would consider postponing the factory closedown for 3 months, thus allowing the workers to find alternative jobs.

Car spare-parts manufacturers met yesterday with President Roberto [words indistinct] and consumption cycle. The communique released afterwards states that the president listened intently to their problems and promised to channel them through to the proper national administrative departments.

CSO: 3020/121

RADICALS REITERATE CALL FOR DEMOCRATIZATION

FY261843 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0055 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] La Plata, 25 Jun (NA)--The Executive Board of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] tonight explained that their recent call is not aimed at "setting up a front or a multiparty organization," and reiterated their demand for "the democratic institutionalization of the political power."

The radical declaration was released here after the meeting which the members of the board held at the private residence of UCR president Ricardo Balbin from 1700 to 2000 today.

The talks were aimed at discussing the implementation of the call made to various political, social, economic and military sectors of the country in order to "come up with solutions for the severe problems which the nation is experiencing."

The communique clarified that "this project is not aimed at setting up a front or multiparty organization but merely at reconciling the various proposals for solutions so as to express the Argentine people's inalienable decision to participate, especially in the building of the destiny of the nation."

The communique also called for the "democratic institutionalization of the political power" and other measures "which would help resolve the difficult social and economic problems of the nation."

Finally, the UCR executive board has resolved to repudiate the attacks perpetrated against one of the journalists of the newspaper LA PRENSA, and the attempt to exert censorship on this newspaper, contrary to the constitutional freedoms so dear to this country."

CSO: 3010/1489

MULTISECTORIAL MEETING INTERRUPTED BY POLICE

PY250149 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0048 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA)--Tonight the federal police interrupted a multisectorial meeting which was being held at the Crillon Hotel in this capital but no arrests were carried out.

Approximately 100 persons attended the meeting which was called for by several political parties and sector representatives.

Among others the meeting was attended by: Luis Leon, secretary general of the National Committee of the Radical Civic Union (UCR); Enrique De Vedia, head of the Popular Christian Party; Simon Lazara, head of the Unified Socialist Party; Vicente Leonidas Saadi; Alejandro Diaz Violet, Nilda Garre, Alicia Oliveira, Carlos Pozo, Paulino Niembro and Julio Barbaro, all members of the Justicialist Party; communist leaders Fernando Nadra and Roberto Vallarino; Jorge Eneas Spilimbergo, member of the Popular Leftist Front; Guillermo Estevez Boero, member of the Popular Socialist Party; Diego May Zubiria, member of the Intransigent Party and Alberto Fonrouge of the Frontist Action Party.

The meeting which had been scheduled for 1900 was suddenly interrupted at about 2100. At this point Humberto Volando, head of the Argentine Agrarian Federation, was going to start to talk when personnel of the federal police, in uniform, blocked the entrance of the building and notified those attending the meeting that it had been prohibited because it did not have the necessary authorization.

After a lot of comings and goings the members of the police force allowed the politicians and party leaders to leave the building.

Although no arrests were reported the police seized a photograph camera and exposed the film with pictures which had been taken by a photographer of a daily of this capital.

CSO: 3010/1489

BRIEFS

CGT MEETING BROKEN UP--Mar Del Plata, 30 Jun (TELAM)--The local police have broken up an informative meeting which National Labor Confederation (CGT) leaders Ricardo Perez, Raul Folla and Juan Carlos Godoy were holding last night with representatives of the regional CGT and delegates from Tandil, Necochea, Madariaga, Azul and Bahia Blanca, concerning the implementation of the national day of protest which the labor confederation is organizing. The talks were being attended by representatives of 35 local unions and involved approximately 100 persons. When CGT national press secretary Ricardo Perez was speaking, a police detachment led by the chief of the first precinct broke into the hall and notified the persons present that in keeping with laws in effect the meeting was illegal. Perez said that "since the objectives of the day of protest had been explained because the meeting had been going on for 1 hour already, there was no point in arguing against the measure and besides the attitude of the police had been absolutely proper." Perez, accompanied by the deputy secretary of the regional CGT Hugo Moyano, made a statement after the people had left in perfect order and without any arrests taking place. He said: "The call applies to all Argentine citizens because we believe that the crisis which the country is undergoing requires an agreement between all sectors." [Text] [PY020355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1417 GMT 1 Jul 81]

WORKERS OCCUPY CAR FACTORY--Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (NA)--The workers of the Borgward car factory in San Isidro Casanova, Buenos Aires Province, today occupied the plant demonstrating their dissent toward this company's decision to discontinue operations and dismiss most personnel. The occupation, decided during a meeting held today at the factory, is peaceful, the spokesman of the workers stressed. The meeting was held to discuss Borgward's announcement last night that it will close its plant and dismiss 233 of its 300 workers because the Sevel S.A. Company, Borgward's only client, has notified that it will purchase no more diesel engines until February 1982. The Borgward plant employs 300 workers of the 1,200 which it initially had before the State Mechanical Industries, its main client, closed down. The workers who are staying inside the plant have placed signs in front of the factory explaining that the occupation has been decided in order to "defend job sources." The union representatives have already reported on the situation to the Labor Ministry. [Text] [PY261423 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1737 GMT 25 Jun 81]

PRISONERS RELEASED--Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (TELAM)--The national executive branch in accordance with Law No 21,650 has decided that some of the prisoners at its disposal be released under the regulation of freedom under surveillance. The persons under this restricted freedom regulation are: Fulgencio Anadon, Victor Hugo Benitez, Ernesto Cortez Tartalos, Francisco Adalberto Esquivel, Salomon Gerchunoff, Hector Rodolfo Cohen, Ricardo Jorge Monaco March, Jorge Eduardo Pereyra, Angel Ruben Romano, Hugo Francisco Torres, Susana Isabel Funes, Glogowiky Leon Eduardo and Enrique Pereimuter. According to the Interior Ministry, this measure was ordered by the executive branch on 25 June 1981. [Text] [PY012059 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2137 GMT 30 Jun 81]

PERON'S DECORATION RETURNED AFTERNOON--(NA)--Former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron has been given a time limit of 10 days in which to return the decoration--a bejewelled collar--corresponding to the Order of the Libertador General San Martin which had been conferred on her late husband, General Juan Domingo Peron. Civil judge Alejandro N. Molina yesterday notified Mrs Peron at her residence in San Vicente, where she is under house arrest, that the decoration was for Peron's use during his lifetime, but it was not his personal property. The return of the decoration was requested by the Argentine Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the judge ruled that the decoration had been conferred on Peron because of his status as president of the nation, and not personally as an individual. His right to the decoration ceased on his death, the judge said. [Excerpt] [PY012031 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 1 Jul 81 p 11]

RELEASE OF DETAINEE--(NA)--The release of an executive branch detainee being held since March 1977 has been ordered by judge Diego Perez, acting on an appeal presented by the detainee requesting his constitutional option to leave the country. Detainee Jorge Eduardo Rullit was arrested on 15 March, 1977, by forces 702 on the grounds of being a member of the Peronist youth but was cleared of charges because of lack of evidence when his case was brought before a civil court. Now, judge Perez has dismissed the government's claim of Rullit being "potentially dangerous" saying that it has failed to provide any concrete evidence of these accusations, providing instead a number of "cliches" regarding his alleged subversive activities. The judge has given the government 7 days in which to act on his order to either release Rullit or allow him to leave the country. The government can yet appeal the judge's ruling before a higher court. [Text] [PY301914 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Jun 81 p 11]

JUSTICIALIST SUPPORT CCT--Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (NA)--The National Board of the Justicialist Party tonight decided to give "massive and enthusiastic" support to the national day of protest which the General Labor Confederation (CCT) will hold in the first half of July. The top Justicialist organization released a communique reporting on the meeting which it held tonight and indicated that it has been decided to "request the restoration of institutional normalcy without further delays, procrastination or complications." The meeting also decided to call upon the forces of justicialism to actively "demand the immediate freedom" of former president Maria Martinez De Peron throughout the country. [Text] [PY261726 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0150 GMT 25 Jun 81]

BITTEL SEES IMPENDING CATASTROPHE--Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (NA)--Omolindo Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party tonight urged the government to acknowledge its errors in order to "avoid the catastrophe" because "the way things are going, the country is bound to sink." The former Chaco governor during the last Peronist regime, indicated that "today we are experiencing an economic and financial crisis which has political roots." He made these remarks during a brief speech dedicated to the memory of the late president Juan Domingo Peron. Bittel was the last speaker of a ceremony held at La Fraternidad Hotel of this capital to commemorate the upcoming 7th anniversary of Peron's death. The ceremony was attended by approximately [figure indistinct] persons. Bittel also called for an "Argentine program aimed at saving the country" and added that "regardless of the coherence which any model could have, it will not be an Argentine model if it does not follow the path toward freedom." [Excerpt] [PY261728 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0147 GMT 26 Jun 81]

BRIEFS

FAWKES RETURNS TO POLITICS--Lawyer-trade unionist Sir Randol Fawkes has accepted the offer "of a widely representative group of young men and women of all political persuasions" to lead them into the next general elections under the banner of the Labor Party. Sir Randol's decision came after a group of young politicians, calling themselves the Opposition Action Committee (OAC) asked him to return to Bahamian politics. "There are thousands who are prepared to join with you and others in a common effort to improve the lives of Bahamians," the OAC said. Sir Randol confirmed today that he has accepted the offer and one of his aims will be to "remove the present cabinet and government."
[Excerpt] (PL261537 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 22 Jun 81 p 1)

CSO: 9025/1020

ADAMS ORDERS PROBE OF ELECTION IRREGULARITIES

FL230058 Bridgetown CANA in English 0015 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 22 Jun (CANA)--Prime Minister Tom Adams has ordered an analysis of voters' lists following reports that hundreds of persons entitled to vote in last Thursday's general elections were not allowed to cast a ballot, the Government Information Service (GIS) said last night. Prime Minister Adams instructed chief electoral officer Denis Smith to analyze the lists to see whether names on the preliminary one, published on 27 May, were not included in the final, published on 15 June, the GIS reported.

An estimated 118,000 persons voted last Thursday, returning Adams' Barbados Labor Party (BLP) to power with 17 seats to the Democratic Labor Party's (DLP) 10. About 167,000 persons were down to vote.

Politicians blamed a low poll on an election-day mix-up that sent several prospective voters hurrying from one polling station to the next--in some cases to no avail. It is expected that the government's computer will compare the preliminary list with the final list in each constituency to see what truth there is in charges made that "hundreds of people were deprived of the right to vote," according to the GIS.

In addition, all persons who claim that their names were on an electoral list at some time but were not permitted to vote on 18 June are invited to write to the chief electoral officer setting out details of their claims. The chief electoral officer has pointed [out] that unlike previous elections, persons were qualified to vote in the 18 June general election as long as they had attained the age of 18 by election day.

Under the rules followed in previous elections only persons who were qualified to vote as of 30 April 1981 would have appeared on the voters' list. However, the representation of the people act was amended in 1978, directing the chief electoral officer to keep the list as up-to-date as possible. This meant that many persons could have their names added to the list up to a short time before polling day, the GIS noted.

CSD: 3025/1020

BRIEFS

GAS PRICE HIKE--Bridgetown, Barbados, 30 Jun (CANA)--Barbados today said it was raising diesel and gasoline prices by between 8 and 11 percent. According to the Government's Information Service (GIS), the hikes become effective from tomorrow. The retail prices of gas goes from 3.82 dollars to 4.16 dollars (1 BBS dollar; 50 cents US) a gallon, diesel from 2.38 and 2.95 to 2.51 and 3.33 dollars, while the price of kerosene oil climbs from 2.46 to 2.53 dollars. GIS said the decision of OPEC to raise the price of crude oil had made the increases here necessary. [FL010146 Bridgetown CANA in English 2318 GMT 30 Jun 81 FL]

DEPORTATIONS REPORTED--Bridgetown, Barbados, 29 Jun (CANA)--At least 50 persons were deported from Barbados last month by immigration authorities, according to THE NATION newspaper here. The newspaper said today that already this month six more persons were put out of the country. The paper said the level of deportations was "a little above the normal" since usually about 125 persons were on average asked to leave Barbados yearly with the majority in the latter half of the year. Most of the deportees were from the Caribbean islands with others coming from Germany and Italy. The major cause of deportation was overstaying the time granted by immigration officers, the paper said. Other persons were deported for working without the relevant permit and entering without the consent of immigration officials. [Text] [FL300118 Bridgetown CANA in English 1945 GMT 29 Jun 81 FL]

CSM 3025/1020

CATHOLIC CHURCH CALLS FOR MORE CONTROL OF CNI

PY261634 Paris AFP in Spanish 1708 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Santiago, 25 Jun (AFP)--The Chilean Catholic Church today called for a stricter state and social control over the National Intelligence Center (CNI), the secret security service created by President Augusto Pinochet's administration 4 years ago.

The CNI, which has succeeded the DINA [National Intelligence Department] is a body of military men and civilians who, according to the authorities, have won the dirty war against Marxist subversion inherited from the ousted regime of President Salvador Allende (1970/1973). It has become controversial after several of its members have been arrested.

The arrested officers stole \$1.2 million from the Calama State Bank, 1,500 km north of Santiago, and shot and then blew up the two bank employees entrusted with the money.

Among those involved are CNI branch heads of Calama and Arica, although the latter, an army major, committed suicide early in June before he could be arrested.

This is not the first time that events of this kind have involved members of security services, the declaration issued by the Chilean bishops stated.

It added that the Catholic Church has already voiced its concern over the procedures employed by security organizations. It recalled that in recent years the church has disclosed a total of 600 names of persons who had been arrested by security organizations and then disappeared, and has been maintaining a critical position toward the government and its domestic policy with regard to human rights.

The note issued by the archbishopric stated that "cases like this one take place partly because of the laws which grant exaggerated powers to certain persons and because of the lack of social control over the security organizations.

It added: In view of this, we ask the government to make the national intelligence center comply strictly with the laws and to clearly define its functions and make it responsible for them. The communique concludes by asking for broad information about the punishment which those responsible for the crimes will receive.

CSO: 3010/1487

BRIEFS

DOCTORS' POLITICAL ACTIVITY--Santiago, 20 Jun (AFP)--According to reports here today the Chilean Government has accused three physicians, who are currently under detention in the port of Valparaiso, of trying to organize political parties, which is prohibited in Chile. In a judicial document sent to the military court of Valparaiso, 150 km north of Santiago, the minister of the Interior orders that tribunal to begin action against doctors Sergio Arroyo, Pedro Castillo and Manuel Almeyda--Almeyda is a brother of former socialist foreign minister Clodomiro Almeyda. The doctors, who were detained by National Information Center (CNI) agents in May, were accused then by the government of breaking the state internal security law and giving facilities and medical attention to leftist militants, in addition to other charges. Both the medical association and relatives of the detainees, presented requests for habeas corpus to the Santiago Court of Appeals. Political parties' activities have been prohibited in Chile since the military coup which deposed the late socialist President Salvador Allende in September 1973. [Text] [PY241401 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 20 Jun 81]

CSO: 3010/1487

TURBAY CALLS FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 81 p 16-C

[Article by Hector Rodriguez Villa]

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala yesterday called on all popularly elected governments of the Americas to defend democracy and strengthen the union of Third World nations and decorated the commanders of the three brigades that wiped out the M-19 during operations conducted in Narino, Choco and Tolima.

The chief executive presided over the ceremony marking the graduation of new officers from the General Jose Maria Cordova Military Cadets School. This contingent bears the name of "Lt Carlos Puentes Diaz" in honor of the young officer who died on 26 April in Narino during a confrontation with members of the M-19 who had landed by the Mira River on the Ecuadorean border after having been trained in Cuba.

The 87 officer contingent marched in front of President Turbay and the high military commands and then paid homage to their fallen comrade.

The two outstanding officers in the graduating class were 2nd Lt Miguel Angel Nieto Espejo, whom the National Defense Ministry decorated with the Jose Maria Cordova medal, and Alberto Jose Mejia Ferrero, the son of Gen Nelson Mejia Henao, the director of the school.

Air Force Brig Gen Augusto Moreno Guerrero was promoted to the rank of major general during the same ceremony. As the proceedings were going on, four T33's streaked across the skies over Bogota.

The president then decorated Brig Gens Jaime Guerrero Paz, commander of the Third Brigade; Jimmy Rocha Rubio, commander of the 10th Brigade, and Hernando Diaz Sanmiguel, commander of the Eighth Brigade, with the Distinguished Services Medal.

Mejia Henao Remarks

The director of the General Jose Maria Cordova School, Brig Gen Nelson Mejia Henao, then addressed the audience and underscored the bravery of Lt Carlos

Fuentes Díaz, who he said offered his life to defend his comrades in the troop.

He indicated that Colombia can rest assured that the new graduating class of second lieutenants will continue to fight for freedom and democracy, calling to mind that the fallen officer was faithful to the oath that he had taken just months before at the same spot where 87 young Colombians were pledging to carry out an identical mission.

He emphasized that Colombia's soil is unsuited to outside ideologies and gave assurances that Fuentes Díaz's death would not be in vain and stands as an example of patriotism for future generations of military officers.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala later swore in the new graduating classes of cadets.

Turbay Speech

In an unrehearsed 15-minute speech, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala called on the governments of Latin America to strengthen their unity and to defend democracy on the continent.

"As our military institutes are graduating new classes to serve the republic, this is a propitious opportunity to comment not only on our homeland itself but also on the essential function entrusted to those who have taken on the responsibility of defending our institutions and of serving them in accordance with the constitution and the law.

"I must say first of all that the Armed Forces of all countries that do not pursue the conscious goal of exporting revolution or fomenting subversion, constitute the very foundation of civilian government and are the irreplaceable underpinning of democratic and representative processes, as well as the unsleeping guardians not only of borders but of the republic of laws that in our case was created by the founders of our common heritage.

"Strangely enough, this civilian republic, this republic of laws was the creation not only of statesmen, jurists and government leaders but also and fundamentally of the military personnel who joined the emancipating legions and from the outset defined Colombia as a republic of laws, as an institutionalized country where the arbitrary decisions of a caudillo could not come before the law.

"Our Armed Forces have obviously been reaffirming their patriotic nature every day and, of course, enhancing their professional and academic qualifications. I would say without false modesty that ours is the most professional army in Latin America. It is an army that has resisted every temptation and undergone great sacrifices. To accentuate the colors of its banner it no longer needs to recall the great campaigns of our liberation; as the director of the school said today, it need only recall the recent heroic feats of officers devoted to serving their republic.

"I felt true pride as a patriot and as constitutional commander of the republic's armies when I learned that the class of 87 officers who are today receiving their swords bears the name of Carlos Fuentes, the hero who boldly gave his life not too long ago to defend his comrades-in-arms and to thus insure victory over subversion.

"What these lessons tell us is that the military has never lost the true sense of decorum, honor and dignity that have traditionally been the hallmark of this career.

"Those of you have taken your oath today have assumed a tremendous commitment and an enormous responsibility, first to the traditional ordinances of the branch that has trained you, and second to the example you have been given by the officer whose name your class bears.

"Today's world is characterized by tremendous tensions, some of which stem from factors that are not easily understood by those with leadership responsibilities, and others that are deliberately provoked to create difficult situations in the battle for world hegemony between the two superpowers.

"To be a Colombian Army officer today means not only to be willing to fight here at home so that justice, law and order prevail, so that the constitution and our laws reign supreme, so that subversion can be eliminated and so that absolute security returns to the country; it also entails in other broad international fields the willingness to defend democracy, which to use the language of the Catholic Church, is one and indivisible.

"From this most noble and patrician setting, I would call on the democracies of Latin America, particularly those of us who are involved with what is going on in Central American and the Caribbean, to strengthen our unity and to enhance with every passing day the cooperation among the forces that have a higher duty to defend democracy on this continent, which has been a continent of peace and freedom, with exceptions, of course, which merely confirm the rule. But we now have to channel all our efforts into preventing the scourge of ideas that run counter to the essence and very nature of our nationhood from undermining the social discipline of our peoples and turning our countries into settings of grim fratricidal and class struggles.

"Therefore, our soldiers now have this dual responsibility: to be willing, as the oath they have just taken says, to risk their lives for the values they have sworn to uphold, and to offer their lives to defend democracy as well, which means the rule of freedoms with social justice.

"I hope that the appeal that I have just voiced to the governments of the Andean region and of the continent in general does not fall on deaf ears or become just another proposal. I hope, instead, that it becomes a tangible reality and that our peoples, who love freedom and have a shared liberator and a shared destiny, are determined to march together and chart their future so that our children and our children's children can enjoy better lives. As I have said on other occasions, the Military School is obviously a school of

patriotism, a school from which we can take leave with our hearts brimming with hope because we realize that the defense of our institutions and of peace is entrusted to pure, honest, valiant hands that will be worthy of the tradition and legacy of glory that is being handed over to them today. Long live Colombia!"

8743

CSO: 3010/1435

LEMON SENDS 'FIRM MESSAGE' TO NICARAGUA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 31 May 81 pp 1-A, 7-A

[Text] In a categorical speech by President Turbay, the Colombian Government announced that it would defend every inch of the national territory without hesitation and in a statement by Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds raised the possibility of reassessing relations with Nicaragua in the event that it continues its aggressive approach in laying unjustified claims of sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia and the keys of Roncador, Serrana, Serranilla and Quitasueno.

The chief of state, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, asserted the night before last during the graduation ceremony for new infantry officers of the National Navy in Cartagena, that Colombia does not have to get an army of 100,000 men ready to assert its rights, as Nicaragua claims all too often and loudly; rather, it simply has to invoke the strength of reason and the law, which is on its side. He also announced, however, that although Colombia is not involved in an arms buildup, it is moving to outfit its Armed Forces with the elements that are indispensable for defending its rights.

In a forceful speech, Turbay urged the United States not to delay further the ratification of the treaty of sovereignty over the keys, which was signed in 1972 and is now being considered by the Senate.

President Turbay stated that "the Armed Forces and the navy in particular have a special mission to fulfill on the international scene: to maintain the sovereignty of our territory intact, to not allow any adventurous force to contend with us at any time for what belongs to us under longstanding, guaranteed and legitimate rights."

The chief executive referred to the letter that Nicaragua sent President Reagan asking that the United States Senate not ratify the treaty on the keys. He said that there are no valid legal grounds to this request because Nicaragua was not under any pressure to sign the 1928 agreement recognizing Colombian sovereignty, contrary to what the Sandinist Junta contends.

Treaty Passage

He added: "Let me take this opportunity to call the State Department's attention to something that in my judgment is very important in pursuing a

Caribbean policy. As long as this thorn in our side exists, as long as Nicaragua feels that it has this right, which stems from United States hesitancy, the United States is allowing forces from outside the continent to come in and exert influence in favor of Nicaragua's alleged rights. The tensions in the Caribbean are largely due to American hesitancy to ratify the treaty that Colombia signed in good faith in 1971. We have a clear commitment from the United States that it will make the treaty law. And this is our hope. Colombia has been a loyal friend and an honest, worthy and dignified ally of the United States. Nonetheless, ratification of the treaty has been delayed, previously because the influence of the Somoza dictatorship weighed more heavily with the State Department than the clean and candid actions of a republic that has always proceeded with dignity and decorum, and now because the Sandinists have taken a stand against the treaty. So then, we will have to see whether the United States draws closer to those people and thereby jeopardizes Colombia's sacred interests. We cannot continue to be trifled with by means of a potentially dangerous policy that is not in keeping with our traditionally friendly relations with the great democracy to the north, to which I too address myself from this most noble of our country's institutions to tell that nation that we hope that it will honor its friendship with Colombia and, above all, the signature of its own representatives by submitting as soon as possible to the United States Congress for its approval the treaty that recognizes Colombia's full sovereignty over Roncador and Quitasueno, because our sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia has never been questioned."

Foreign Minister's Statements

For his part, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds reaffirmed what President Turbay Ayala said in Cartagena and made the following statements to the press as soon as he learned of the letter that Nicaragua sent President Ronald Reagan: "I think that Nicaragua's action simply reiterates an absurd theory that it has been advancing to challenge Colombia's sovereignty over the keys and its longstanding and legitimate sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia. This is nothing new. The note sent to President Reagan asking that the Senate not ratify the treaty before it does not change things much because it restates a theory that Colombia regards as contemptible, because there is nothing at all to be discussed in this regard."

Lemos added: "The request is improper because it should have been sent to the Senate, not to President Reagan. The absence of a democracy in Nicaragua must have made them forget that the branches of government are independent and that the Senate's decision is autonomous. So, for the time being there is no change in relations with Nicaragua. We have been deferential with it. We have helped Nicaragua substantially in the wake of the civil war there. We, along with the other nations of the Andean Pact, helped to do away with the shameful dictatorship. But we see that Nicaragua has expressed its gratitude to us by challenging Colombia's sovereignty over a territory that is as much ours as any other and by challenging a treaty signed in accordance with all the standards of international law and that is binding on the high contracting parties. There will be no change in relations, I repeat, nor will we recall our ambassador, except for consultation. But if Nicaragua goes farther and takes

an aggressive approach, even if verbal, we will have to reassess relations. We have a peremptory, absolute obligation to defend national sovereignty..."

For his part, former Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas asserted yesterday that the grounds for Colombia's sovereignty over San Andres, Providencia and the keys are very clear-cut and irrefutable. He felt that Nicaragua's new claims were perhaps prompted by the country's need to again distract its citizens' attention from the problems facing its economy and government.

8743

C80: 3010/1435

LOPEZ G. ADDRESSES RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 May 81 p 12-C

[Interview with former ambassador to Panama, Libardo Lopez Gomez; date and place not specified]

[Text] Our former ambassador to Panama, Libardo Lopez Gomez, stated that Colombia cannot let its relations with Panama become "Pastrana-ized" if we want a new treaty regarding use of the Panama Canal.

He argued that Panama would not be obliged to recognize special rights for Colombia in connection with a future sea level canal because it could claim with good reason that it would be built outside the former canal zone, which is where the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty is currently in effect.

Lopez Gomez, who has just returned to the country after 30 months as ambassador, conducted a wideranging analysis of Colombian-Panamanian relations and of the situation in Central America.

The former diplomat and Cordoba Liberal leader said he felt that the United States "has been a bit naive" in its policy towards the Caribbean, while the Soviet Union is trying to establish its "warlike influence" there.

He also confirmed that the members of the terrorist M-19 movement who were captured in southern Colombia were, in fact, trained and armed in Cuba.

In his conversation with this paper former Ambassador Lopez Gomez defended the Monteria Treaty between Colombia and Panama and said:

"We Liberals have to be aware of the strategy that one of the Conservative factions pursues is using the Monteria Treaty as a sectarian banner. But the truth and what is good for the country cannot be distorted. We are, therefore, stressing an analysis of the vital aspects of the treaty. I want to make it clear that the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty involved only the lock canal and that the Uribe Vargas-Ozores Treaty was signed within that conceptual framework too. It would not have made sense and there would no legal or political reason for Panama to commit future generations to something that does not exist."

He emphasized that under the treaty signed with Panama, Colombia has guaranteed rights until the year 2000, when Panama secures full sovereignty over the Canal Zone. "The first question people ask: 'What might happen from now until the

year 2000?' Second question: 'If a sea level canal is built, might Colombia forfeit its rights, as the Conservatives have suggested?' Our reply is a categorical no. Colombia will be able to get its warships, its war supplies, its commercial vessels and its sporting yachts through in the event that a sea level canal is built. Why? Because a permanent neutrality treaty was signed on the same day as the Torrijos-Carter Treaty. It clearly stipulates that whether through the existing lock canal, a sea level canal or an expanded lock canal, peaceful transit of vessels from all nations is assured on the basis of total equality in war or peacetime; therefore, there is no discrimination whatsoever against any nation or its inhabitants." Libardo Lopez then asked this question: "How could Colombia be excluded from this universal treatment? Perhaps by taking the dangerous road of hawkish confrontation with our sister nation, through an insolent colonialist policy like the one that the Conservatives want to revive and that would truly be unpatriotic."

He added that Panama would not be obliged to recognize special rights in connection with a future sea level canal because it would be outside the former Canal Zone. "These special rights would involve other arrangements, which could be achieved if relations between Panama and Colombia do not become 'Pastrana-ized,' in other words, if the ill-will of Panamanians towards Colombians is not fueled..."

[Question] Now that you are back, how do you see the situation in Central America?

[Answer] Central America is in a very exceptional and disadvantageous situation for the Western world, for the world that holds democratic ideals, the principles of freedom. We sharply criticize any cooperation that the United States, for example, might give to those Caribbean countries, which are practically at war. But those of us who defend democracy and freedom do not disagree as to the root of the problem, which is surely the aid that the Soviet Union is providing these countries, these rebel groups, through its ally Cuba and undoubtedly today through Nicaragua.

[Question] We could see this kind of thing in Colombia very soon, couldn't we?

[Answer] Well, look what we have discovered about the M-19 movement, that all of its people we arrested were trained in Cuba and sent back to Colombia with high-caliber weapons and clear plans. I sincerely think, and I am saying this without committing the current administration to anything, that we do have to back the United States, but not when they publicly send in 40 military officers to train Salvadorans, for example. I think that the Gringos are being quite naive about this, but I would like to see the United States give these nations economic aid so that they can take care of their serious situations, their production shortages and social problems. This is how they have to offset the practically var-like influence that the Soviet Union wants to establish in Central America through Nicaragua and Cuba.

[Question] Former President Pastrana recently accused Panama of being the springboard for Soviet intervention. What do you think?

[Answer] I think that former President Pastrana might have been hastily misinformed by opposition forces interested in detracting from the moral underpinning and respectability of the current government, which is headed by Aristides Bero and unquestionably backed by the National Guard commanded by General Torrijos. But we also have evidence that they want friendly relations with us, and that is what we have to aim at: very friendly and very sincere relations between Colombia and Panama.



Libardo Lopez Gomez

8743
CSO: 3010/1435

POLL SHOWS BARCO LEADING

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 May 81 p 13-A

[Text] An opinion poll conducted by the firm Invamer (a representative of Gallup International) in the cities of Bogota, Medellin, Cali and Barranquilla shows that presidential hopeful Virgilio Barco Vargas is far out in front.

The poll was taken between 6 and 14 April in 1,000 sample homes, basically in accordance with the election forecast techniques of the Gallup firm.

The figures show that 59 percent of the individuals expressed a preference for a Liberal candidate, with the following breakdown:

Virgilio Barco	38 percent
Victor Mosquera	9
Augusto Espinosa	7
Carlos Lleras	1
Otto Morales	1
Alfonso Lopez	0.6
Others	2

In addition, 10 percent of the Liberals do not yet know for whom they will vote, and 31 percent said that they intend to vote for Alberto Santofimio Botero.

In March, Invamer (Marketing Research and Consulting Service) asked this question in its poll: "If the presidential election were held tomorrow, for whom would you prefer to vote?" Those polled were supposed to reply right away, without having any names mentioned to them. The survey produced the following results:

Virgilio Barco	13 percent
Alberto Santofimio	7
Carlos Lleras	2
Augusto Espinosa	2
Alfonso Lopez	0.7
Victor Mosquera	0.4
Otto Morales	0.4
Other Liberals	0.4
The official candidate	1.5

The poll among Conservatives yielded the following results: Belisario Betancur, 17 percent; Alvaro Gomez, 2 percent; Micael Pastrana, 0.4 percent; others, 0.4 percent.

Invarner posed the same question in April, including the names mentioned by those polled as alternatives. The results were:

Virgilio Barco	40.7 percent
Belisario Betancur	32.4
Alberto Santofimio	26.9
Total	100

Cautioning that as the campaign moves forward preferences could shift, the poll shows that 38 percent of the voters might stay away from the polls.

The following preference percentages were voiced among "independent voters" (no party affiliation claimed)

Virgilio Barco	28.8 percent
Belisario Betancur	25.7
A military officer	12.2
Alvaro Valencia	12.0
Otto Morales	1.7
Jorge Mario Eastman	1.7
Alberto Santofimio	1.5
Carlos Lleras	0.5
Don't know	15.9

The poll also asked the following question about presidential performance over the past 15 years: "Which recent administration seemed the most acceptable to you?" The responses were:

Carlos Lleras	32.9 percent
Julio Cesar Turbay	23.7
Micael Pastrana	16.3
Alfonso Lopez	10.9
Don't know	2.7
None	13.5

The coverage of the Invarner poll was as follows: Bogota, 402 homes surveyed; Medellin, Cali and Barranquilla, 204 each. Weighting factors: upper class, 0.3 percent; middle class, 0.9 percent; lower class, 1.8 percent.

8743

CSO: 3010/1435

M-19 JAIL BREAK PLOT DISCLOSED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 23 May 81 p 1

[Article by Jorge Gonzalez]

[Text] The Military Intelligence services (D-2) have uncovered a plan devised by the "superior command" of the outlawed M-19 movement to airlift four of its leaders from La Picota Prison, where they are on trial by a court-martial.

The plan uncovered by State security agencies consisted of using a privately owned helicopter with markings identical to those on Colombian Air Force aircraft, to get the following individuals out of jail: physician and former congressman Carlos Toledo Plata, the number two man in the subversive group; Rosenberg Fabon Fabon, regarded as the commander of the Dominican Embassy takeover, and superior officers Alvaro Fayad Delgado and Carlos Pizarro Leon-Comez.

It was learned that the bold move was to be tried on Tuesday of next week. The regular inmates were to attempt an uprising that day to divert the attention of the guards, who were supposed to be some distance away when the M-19 prisoners were on the soccer field after the traditional court-martial recess. The helicopter would drop low enough for the four men to climb on board.

If all four of the extremist leaders could not be freed, the operation would aim at getting Carlos Toledo Plata or Rosenberg Fabon out.

Flight Ban

Once the plan had been uncovered, the Defense Ministry notified the Administrative Department of Civil Aeronautics to take the restrictive measures necessitated by the situation.

The department banned private helicopter flights over Bogota for an indefinite period of time and restricted light aircraft flights over Narino Palace, the army and police barracks, Bolivar Plaza and, obviously, jail facilities.

Even official helicopters and light aircraft can fly only with express clearance from the Military Forces.

Sustainer and training flights will use airways specially defined by the authorities in charge of air space.

Planned Attack on Palace

There were unofficial reports that part of the M-19's overall plan was a dynamite attack on Narino Palace, though no further details were disclosed.

Special national security measures were taken yesterday. Troops were placed on first-degree readiness, and the guard was doubled at jails where members of rebel groups are being kept.

Special Measures Every Day

Cel Salomon Rojas Orjuela, the director general of prisons, said that special measures are taken every day at all the country's prisons as part of ongoing efforts to perfect security systems, contending that his office "has not thought about special measures to deal with an alleged plan of escape from La Picota Prison prepared by the M-19."

Colonel Rojas took the possibility of an M-19 jail break with his customary calm and self-assurance, noting: "Here, like anywhere else in the world, anything is possible because nothing can remain hidden under the sun."

When EL SIGLO asked what he thought about how bold the subversives' plans have become, he said: "We have to accept that no one, and this stands to reason, likes to be deprived of his freedom, regardless of the reason why. A human being will always want to regain his freedom, even if he has to overcome the biggest barriers."

A743

C80: 3010/1435

BRIEFS

EDF AID--Roseau, Dominica, 29 Jun (CANA)--The European Development Fund (EDF) has made available to Dominica 7 million (EC) dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents US) in aid for road works, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Eugenia Charles has announced here. Miss Charles said that the money was in addition to 5 million dollars (US) which had been committed to the island by the EDF for a road reconstruction program. A government release issued today said that the latest input of funds will be spent on the imperial road from Canefield to Pond Cane via Springfield, just outside the capital and one of the roads linking Roseau with the airport. [FL300118 Bridgetown CANA in English 2000 GMT 29 Jun 81 FL]

AUSTRALIANS VISIT--Roseau, Dominica, 29 Jun (CANA)--A three-man Australian Government team arrived in Roseau today on a 1-day visit to brief Dominican officials on the 30 September-7 October commonwealth heads of government conference scheduled for Melbourne. The team, which includes Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's personal envoy, Allan Cadman, is visiting commonwealth Caribbean countries to identify and discuss issues that particular member governments may wish to raise at the conference. The Australian officials met with President Aurelius Marie and Prime Minister Eugenia Charles today. Dominica has already advised Australia that it may not attend the conference for financial reasons. The Australian team leaves tomorrow for St Lucia and Grenada. [Bridgetown CANA in English 2335 GMT 29 Jun 81 FL]

CSO: 3025/1020

BUSINESS LEADER ANALYZES WORLD TRADE, CREDIT SETUP

PA291940 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Interview with Alfredo Gallegos Banderas, president of the Quito Chamber of Commerce, by unidentified newsmen; no date or place given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Would the Chamber of Commerce have any suggestions to make regarding trade with the Arab countries, which is now the subject of planning and negotiations?

[Answer] Trade with the Arab countries is but one of the issues on which we have been in contact and on which we have gained knowledge during these last few years following our joining the OPEC cartel. Trade on favorable terms for our country is an activity in which we have to engage anyway. When we say "export goods to import items we need," we are actually talking of international trade. From this standpoint, any trading achieved under terms satisfactory to our country [words indistinct].

However, I want to bring up one point which I think deserves the attention of our [words indistinct], government, private sector and all Ecuadoreans. We are noticing that the strength of OPEC, which peaked during the last decade, is now waning, to say the least. The industrialized countries are already making use of their economic capacity, of their capacity to monopolize certain resources--in this case, oil. In addition, they are making use of mechanisms which are very much within their reach--based on high technology--to control and thereby reduce real demand for this natural resource and, logically, to impose their conditions.

By imposing their conditions with regard to the purchase of this key item, oil, and by raising the prices of their finished products, they promote their own exportation of inflation, as has been mentioned. In addition, they lead us to believe that our country really faces a bleak fiscal future because, albeit small, it is an oil-exporting country and depends on oil exports as the key source of its budget revenues.

I think that deep inside, after hearing this talk and analyzing the loans to Third World countries, as well as hearing the industrialized countries say that they are also setting limits to their support because the oil-exporting countries are taking steps in that direction, we should be much more patriotic in our in-depth analysis.

In the first place, we must be aware that our export oil product is not being increased to meet our fiscal needs. Secondly, it is very dangerous to depend on a single natural resource which, as one can see now, is losing its value--even its strategic value, to some extent--as a bargaining chip in negotiations. In the third place, and (following) this analysis, we should turn our eyes to what is ours, to developing the areas which are neglected and in some cases even perhaps [words indistinct] in their production. The agricultural and livestock sector, the agroindustrial sector and the industrial sector could in some respects perhaps process some of our other raw materials. Even the arts and crafts of our country, which are so perfect in many ways, are currently neglected and were abandoned through legal mechanisms and actions adopted by governments--and I do not mean this one--during the overwhelming oil decade of the 1970's. All this should lead us to sit down and think about what we really are.

CSO: 3010/1491

BRIEFS

'TERRORISM' AT GUAYAQUIL UNIVERSITY--Terrorism, fascist practices, vice and crime are again taking hold of Guayaquil University, according to today's EXPRESO. Francisco Zambrano Campusano, leader of the National Federation of Municipal Workers, was recently held up on the university premises, between the Schools of Law and Mass Media, and brutally attacked by several persons. Investigations carried out revealed that a group of so-called students are engaged in such base activities, such as the notorious Atala group, which sowed terror with arms and other means while enjoying impunity. This was confirmed by two policemen sent to do guard duty at the university following instructions from the Guayas police department, according to the information received by the paper. The same source added that government minister Carlos Ferraud Blum has done nothing to stop such criminal activities at Guayaquil University despite the complaints submitted to him. The paper concludes by asking whether it will be necessary to wait until there are dead, wounded, shooting, greater drug traffic, holdups, and so forth, before the respective authorities take any effective action. [Text] [PA020149 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 81]

CSO: 3010/1491

BISHOP CALLS FOR RESTRUCTURING ECONOMIC SYSTEM

FL231954 Bridgetown CANA in English 1853 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 23 Jun (CANA)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada has called for a restructuring of the global economic system to bring improved benefits for the developing countries. Bishop delivered the feature address at a 5-day regional workshop for women in small-island developing states which started here yesterday. He said that the whole question of being a small-island developing state is a very serious objective factor in restructuring the international economic order for the growth of Third World countries.

Said Mr Bishop: "We, who are essentially producers of agricultural products, continue to be at a tremendous disadvantage when placed next to those who are producing manufactured items. Every year we find the disturbing pattern continues that the prices of our goods keep going down while the prices of their goods keep going up."

The workshop is being attended by a number of delegates drawn from St Vincent, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Antigua, Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands and Grenada.

Mr Bishop said that such was the disparity between the industrialized north and the developing south, that countries like Grenada were finding it hard to earn much needed foreign exchange. He noted that in 1979, Grenada earned 56 million dollars (1 EC dollar ; 37 cents US) for its chief exports of its cocoa, nutmegs, and bananas, while the following year the country fetched some 44 million dollars for virtually the same quantity of products sold. "That is obviously one reason why Grenada has chosen to be part of those countries of the Third World that have banded themselves together into being a trade union of the poor struggling against the richer and more developed countries.

"As part of the struggle, the fight includes a struggle for social and economic justice, a better price for our goods, and mechanisms that would say that when the prices of our goods fall, so too would be the prices of their goods. That struggle is a very difficult struggle. It has been characterized often as being the dialogue of the deaf, and in many respects so indeed it is," Mr Bishop said.

Mr Bishop felt that because of the scarce resources in the Third World many qualified persons were being forced to emigrate to the industrialized nations. But he held out hope that that trend would eventually end. Said Mr Bishop: "The imperialist world has cultivated a pattern over the years of getting our economies to subsidize the education of our finest sons and daughters, and thereafter they lure them away.

"In our countries by and large, the practice of patriotism in a concrete and serious way is a practice which we are now only beginning to develop. Our people are beginning to understand that the only way in which we are going to break out of the vicious circle and cycle of poverty and underdevelopment is to the extent that we begin to fully utilize all of our really scarce human resources," he added.

Mr Bishop said that his People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) had drawn up its own action plan to make the country become less dependent on the industrialized world. In this regard, he said that the overall plan called for the integration of the main sectors (agriculture, agro-industries, fisheries and tourism) of the economy. "We certainly hope to achieve vertical and horizontal linkages between all four sectors. This does mean that we have to begin a process of planning. It does mean the need to initiate measures to ensure tight fiscal and budgetary control. It does mean the need to emphasize and overemphasize training and the development of skills in our country. It does also, of course, mean the need for developing intersectoral plans and an overall national perspective plan," Mr Bishop said.

CSO: 3025/1019

TOURISM MINISTER DENIES LEFTIST IDEOLOGY HAMPERS TOURISM

FL242329 Bridgetown CANA in English 2318 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 24 Jun (CANA)--The Grenada Government has countered accusations that its leftist ideology was hampering development of the island's tourism. In a statement issued to a Caribbean tourism conference in Aruba and just released here, Grenada Tourism Minister Unison Whiteman said that exhaustive studies over the years had revealed that the main barriers to tourism development in the island were the inadequacy of the present airport and poor airline connections.

Mr Whiteman made the statement after two panelists discussing Caribbean politics and its effect on tourism alluded to the "negative impact" that ideology in Grenada, Cuba and the Jamaica Government under former Prime Minister Michael Manley were having on the regional tourism industry.

The Grenada minister spoke of the construction of a new airport now in progress and said the 70 million dollar project was receiving help from Cuba, Europe and countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). "We are succeeding because the airport has the support of all our people, government, workers, hoteliers, farmers and private sector," Mr Whiteman said.

The minister referred to the United States whom he accused of trying to sabotage the airport project. He spoke of efforts to diversify the tourism product by developing markets in Venezuela, and the Scandinavian countries. The prospects were good, Mr Whiteman said.

"To us, tourism is more than an industry. It is a vehicle for friendship and cooperation between peoples. It is not a weapon to blackmail, disrupt and bring pressure on progressive regimes. With the construction of our new airport, our country will be assured of a brighter tourism future as never before," Mr Whiteman concluded.

CSO: 3025/1019

BRIEFS

REFORESTATION PROGRAM--St Georges, Grenada, 17 Jun (CANA)--The Grenada Government has set up a forestry corporation to upgrade the forestry industry, it has been announced. Government officials said the corporation was part of government efforts to carry out a reforestation program in the Grand Etang Mountains, 10 miles northeast of here. It was also announced that the government is planning to undertake a reforestation program on the Grenadine island of Carriacou, and to set up facilities on Grenada to dry lumber. [Bridgetown CANA in English 2051 GMT 17 Jun 81 FL]

CSO: 3025/1019

SEAGA BLAMES LABOR UNREST ON OPPOSITION GROUPS

FL291912 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Jun (CANA)--The Jamaican prime minister, Edward Seaga, believes that the spate of industrial unrest that has hit this country in recent weeks is being fomented by ideological groups opposed to his government's free enterprise philosophy. In a speech to his ruling Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Mr Seaga said that it was long since there had been so little reason for so much industrial action, and that one was tempted to conclude that something far greater than met the eye was happening.

Since the beginning of this year there have been strikes in several important sectors of the economy, and junior doctors only last week ended a 2-week strike aimed at forcing the government to increase its 9 percent pay hike offer. Tension has also run high in other sections of the public service opposed to the government's offer, though most areas have now accepted the offer. Meantime, the telephone company is on strike, the international telecommunication operators, Jamintel, is on a supportive work-to-rule, and there is uneasiness in the bauxite industry, main foreign exchange earner.

Mr Seaga said that if the island's cost of living had been increasing at 25 percent there could be an excuse for the industrial unrest, but when the government had made "an heroic effort" to maintain a near zero inflation level during the first 5 months of the year, "it is time for everyone to rally to that flag and to that banner to try to maintain that level of non-inflationary growth."

He added: "And those who don't want to maintain it, can logically be accused of having some other motive. And when this occurs not in one section, but in several sections all at one time, and when those sections are connected together by a thread that links them in political ideology, and links them particularly to an ideology that thrives on confrontation, then we must ask ourselves whether these are genuine labor unrests or whether they are unrests being fomented for a purpose."

Mr Seaga said that his administration was willing to deal with genuine labor unrest, bringing satisfactory solutions. But he added: "...If industrial unrest is being used as a means to see that the government does not really get off to a fast start, that the economy does not have a chance to recover, then this government is equally firm in its determination not to allow the hard work and sacrifice of the hundreds of thousands of people which culminated on the 30th of October last (general elections) to be defeated by a small band of people."

NORWEGIAN FIRMS RECONSIDERING ALUMINA DEAL

FLO12137 Bridgetown CANA in English 2116 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 1 Jul (CANA)--The three Norwegian statebacked firms that were to participate in the expansion of the Jamalco Alumina Plant here are apparently having second thoughts about the deal and are holding back from committing themselves to the project in its present form. However, one of the companies seems ready to go along with a restructured project Prime Minister Edward Seaga has announced here.

Jamalco is the Jamaican works of the Aluminium Company of America (ALCOA) in which the Jamaican Government has a 6 percent interest.

Under an agreement reached with the old Michael Manley regime here and Norway's former government headed by Odvar Nordli, the capacity of Jamalco's 550,000 ton plant was to be doubled, with the \$56 million dollar (US) investment coming from Jamaica, ALCOA, and the Norwegian concerns Ardalog Sunnda Verk, Norsk Hydro and Eklem.

In a statement last night, Prime Minister Seaga said that the Norwegians had "agreed to defer any definite decision on the project in its present form." The decision, he said, had been based on an evaluation of the international alumina industry and the existing commitment of the Norwegian companies.

Mr Seaga said that the announcement by the Norwegian concerns was not altogether unexpected, "as it was known by the Jamalco partners that the Norwegian companies had encountered certain problems, not least of which was the proroguing of the Norwegian parliament, preparatory to general elections later this year." Added Mr Seaga: "...In anticipation of this decision, the Jamalco partners have already commenced certain initiatives designed to further the Jamalco expansion, notwithstanding the present decline in the international alumina industry, which the partners consider to be only temporary."

Mr Seaga did not say what the new initiatives were, but said the tone of the Norwegian firms, Norsk Hydro, had a desire to be involved.

Jamalco's managing director, Bud Rhoemhild, told CANA that ALCOA has been considering the possibility of acquiring a new partner (to carry through) the project, though his company was willing to go ahead if the Norwegian firms had a change of heart.

CSO: 3025/1019

BRIEFS

SUGAR EXPORT QUOTAS--Kingston, Jamaica, 22 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica will not be affected by the mandatory reduction of export quotas the International Sugar Organization (ISO) has imposed on member-countries in an effort to push back up the price of sugar on the world free market, an official of Jamaica's Sugar Industry Authority (SIA) said today. Jamaica had no sugar to sell on the world market this year because it was splitting its production between the European Community and the domestic market, the official explained. In mid-May the ISO imposed a quota on sales when sugar fell below the organization's trigger price of 16 cents (U.S.) a pound. The move meant that the ISO had restricted sales to about 80 per cent of the total basic tonnage of 16,169,000 tons for 1980. "Our interest in all this at this time is only academic," the spokesperson for the SIA said. Jamaica was this year given a quota of 89,000 tons of sugar for the world market, a reduction from the 130,000 tons it enjoyed last year. The quota was reduced because the country failed to fill the requirements. It is likely that the quota will again be reduced next year, but it cannot fall below 70,000 tons, the amount that member countries are allowed to sell on the world market without being subject to the quota system. Jamaica is expected to produce 230,000 tons of sugar this year. Some 125,000 tons are earmarked for the European Economic Community (EEC) under the Lome convention between it and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) sugar-exporting states. The remainder will be sold on the local market, which has a capacity for 115,000 tons. This could mean the possibility of a 10-ton shortfall. [Text] [FL222005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1613 GMT 22 Jun 81]

FRG DOCTORS--Kingston, Jamaica, 18 Jun (CANA)--West German doctors will soon be coming to work in Jamaica, according to the Agency for Public Information (API). API said that following a visit to Germany last month by Health Minister Kenneth Baugh a number of German doctors had already volunteered to work here and more are to be recruited with the help of the Frankfurt-based center for international migration and development. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 18 Jun 81 FL]

CSO: 3025/1019

DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PY301724 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 17 Jun 81 p 5

(Editorial: "Inter-American Relations")

[Text] Press reports on U.S. foreign policy "supporting democracy" in Latin America were emphasized by news media last week. As reported by EFE, one of the goals of President Ronald Reagan's government is "to respond to the new situation prevailing in South America: a widespread movement to return to the constitution and to democratic practice," explaining that this means "the return to elected governments."

We are fully at ease about this particular point because it means that wherever a legitimate constitution written and approved by both the political parties in power and in the opposition is in force, wherever there is a constitutional government based on freedom of choice, wherever the election of officials and the orientation of national policy rest on a democratic party pluralism, and, finally, wherever there are actual guarantees for the normalization of activities of even those political parties which are split into factions by their own internal problems, there will be no objections for them to make, but rather there will be reasons to provide support and cooperation so that such a situation will become well known and thus free from misleading propaganda and absurd pressures that are whipped up by extremist and scandal-mongering minorities. In other words, this means that the political situation of these countries, especially of those where so many democratic standards hold, will not be the target of insulting distortions of the truth.

This will not mean advocating a model of perfection but one of sincere, firm and constant struggle to preserve freedom within a democratic framework. And this is so because should we rate countries according to ideal standards, even the United States exhibits mistakes that the Americans themselves recognize and which, as the leading power in the free world, it will have to correct.

Anyway, the important point about this concern of President Reagan's administration is that South American problems have been clearly separated from those of other regions, such as Central America or Mexico, which, as a neighbor of the United States, is part of the North American continent. Based on this

distinction, which in no way is meant to offend anybody, regional problems will be more easily understood, including in their details and complexities, doing away with generalizations, commonplaces and prejudices which have been applied in excess to the Americas "south of the Rio Bravo."

According to EFE, acting as White House spokesman, assistant secretary for Inter-American affairs Thomas Enders talked about this aspect of U.S. foreign policy at a meeting of U.S. businessmen with deadlines in Latin America. Vice President Bush also attended the meeting. Enders made remarks about some countries and selected other countries as examples to show the aspects which this U.S. policy would aim at expanding and strengthening. We will not argue over these opinions, which are favorable, nor will we object to the examples, which we hold in high regard; but we do state our conviction that in South America a lot more has been done than has been acknowledged by Enders, and that there are more examples than the couple of nations he mentioned, forgetting other countries. However, the approach is correct and reassuring because it avoids that stormy "cape of storm" towards which Carter's policy was dangerously heading.

For example, when he acknowledged the existence of "the broad movement towards liberalization, towards ending abuses," he made no reference to the causes, which Enders clearly explained when dealing with Central American problems. We are referring to the escalation of violence and interventions by communist countries, which took place first in South America. If Enders now admits that "human rights violations have sharply decreased," he should have attributed it to the failure of "popular armies" and terrorist bands, which in several South American countries provoked the so-called "dirty war," whose causes are always to be discriminated from its effects.

In the same way, when he describes what he calls "the vigor of the democratic system" which characterizes two South American countries as "a very important element," he neglects to mention at least three other nations, Paraguay among them, whose efforts in that direction cannot be ignored. Besides, we are certain that all nations, without exception, support democracy, and that the really important point is to carefully consider the events which have previously undermined and weakened it in some countries.

Therefore, the question is no longer to separate "ugly ones" from "beautiful ones" or "good ones" from "bad ones," but to emphasize the joint effort and the common goal of that effort, that is, the full restoration of democracy and consequent consecration of human rights. It should not be forgotten that even in those "show case" examples, violence still poses such a serious challenge to institutions that military courts must function in order to punish guerrillas and terrorists. This situation has never occurred in our country, and if violence did not reach such extremes here, it must have been because it could not develop here as wildly as it did in other nations. Summing up, if the U.S. approach is correct, it should be more finely tuned in order to open a new era for inter-American relations.

BRIEFS

QUAKES STRIKE LIMA, HUANCAYO--Lima, 27 Jun (AFP)--A seismic movement registered at 4 degrees on the Richter Scale took place in Lima today at 0756 local time (1256 GMT), the Peruvian Geophysics Institute reported here today. The epicenter of the movement, which was so weak that it passed unnoticed by the people of Lima, was located 500 km northeast of here and was also felt in the town of Pucallpa, in the Peruvian Amazon region. The people of Lima woke up today in a calm but tense atmosphere in view of U.S. physicist Brian Brandy's predictions. Mateo Casaverde, an engineer and director of the Geophysics Institute, has told AFP that another seismic movement took place yesterday in Huancayo, 411 km southeast of Lima. The movement, which was recorded at 4.6 degrees on the Richter Scale, had its epicenter at 50 km southeast of Huancayo at 2226 local time (0326 GMT). The movement, which was recorded at 3.8 degrees on the Richter Scale, had its epicenter near Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima. [Text] [PY291258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Jun 81]

AYACUCHO QUAKES--Lima, 22 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Transport and Communications Minister Fernando Chavez Belaunde reported tonight that a second earthquake, registering 6 degrees on the Richter Scale shook the Andean city of Ayacucho 369 km southeast of Lima. The first seismic movement in Ayacucho was recorded at 1800 GMT and registered 3.5 degrees. According to provincial authorities preliminary reports indicate three dead, dozens of injured and numerous houses destroyed. Provincial prefect Marciano Cervero told a local radio station that Vinchos and San Pedro de Cachi are the two most affected localities where it is presumed there has been serious damage due to the fragile state of the houses, which have suffered several tremors during the past 6 months. Minister Chavez said there has been serious damage and that school and other activities have been suspended in the areas as a precautionary measure. He added that two air force helicopters have flown over the area to make a preliminary evaluation of the damage, and that within the next few hours a buffalo aircraft of the air force will fly to Ayacucho with material aid and medical and paramedical personnel. According to the Peruvian geophysical institute, the second earthquake to hit Ayacucho was recorded at 1855 GMT and lasted 20 seconds. He added that the epicenter was located 60 km north of Ayacucho in the neighborhood of Vinchos and San Pedro de Cachi. [Excerpt] [PY230214 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0140 GMT 23 Jun 81] **Ayacucho, Peru, 22 Jun (AFP)**--Four dead, dozens wounded, buildings destroyed, roads cracked and many homeless families are the consequences of three seismic movements, one of which recorded 7 degrees of the Mercalli Scale, that struck here this afternoon, 575 km southeast of Lima. At

nightfall, the ground continued to tremble. The movement began at 1253 local time (1753 GMT) with an epicenter 60 km from Ayacucho, capital of Ayacucho Department where a hill split into two sections along 500-meter line. Personnel of the Transport Ministry have been using explosives in an attempt to clear the important Huanta-Ayacucho highway, which was blocked by the quakes. The supreme court building was damaged, one of the towers of the Belen church collapsed, the inside of the Quinuapata chapel was damaged and the altar, dome and one arch of the San Francisco de Asis convent were destroyed. [Excerpts] [PY230343 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 23 Jun 81]

RETURNING CUBAN CRITICIZED--Lima, 23 Jun (AFP)--The press and political sectors have harshly criticized the government for returning a young Cuban who asked for political asylum following his clandestine arrival here in an airplane from Havana. Candido Lescano Gonzalez, 19 years of age, arrived in Lima hidden in an Aeroflot flight that has regular service between Lima and Moscow with a stopover in Havana. The young man who works at the Havana airport had hidden in the luggage compartment and when he arrived in Lima he asked Peruvian officials for asylum. The officials denied asylum and sent him back in the same airplane. The newspaper EXPRESO, linked to Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, today labeled the Peruvian officials' attitude as hasty, inhuman and of course condemnable. Whatever the complications that this incident might have created in Peruvian-Cuban relations, said the newspaper, it is regrettable that officials decided to sacrifice a human being whose only crime was to run from communist tyranny. If there are elements in the government which have a different opinion, they do not belong there. It is the obligation of the constitutional government to immediately prevent these officials from betraying democratic ideals, said the newspaper. The newspaper CORREO said that the hard and inhuman decision of the officials is not justified because it contradicts the political philosophy advocated by the government. Luis Giusti La Rosa, leader of the rightist Christian Popular Party (PPC), labeled the Peruvian Foreign Ministry attitude as absurd. [Text] [PY272130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1534 GMT 23 Jun 81]

LAWYER RESIDENCE BOMBED--A criminal attack was perpetrated yesterday against lawyer Luis Roy Freyre and his family when his residence in Chacalacayo was bombed. Fortunately the bomb only made a hole in the door of the garage and cracked the brick wall. Roy Freyre, well-known legal expert and member of the team which prepared the antiterrorist law promulgated by the democratic government, expressed indignation at the cowardly attack and indicated that anyone who seeks to silence him by these means will not succeed. He feels that the attack must be related to his participation in the drawing up of the antiterrorist law which is intended to provide legal protection against the actions of vandals. "The terrorists follow no rules or regulations in the perpetration of their perverse attacks, Roy Freyre told our journalists who went to interview him at his residence at 635 Los Ceramios Street. He added that a state of law must channel its struggle against armed criminals within the framework of the constitution, human rights and positive criminal law. [Excerpt] [PY261521 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 1]

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES--Lima, 24 Jun (TELAM)--The civil guards have arrested 181 persons involved in terrorist activities in Ayacucho, Huanuco and Junin in central Peru, and confiscated 2,656 sticks of dynamite. A report issued by the civil guards stated that 143 of the persons arrested are adults, 30 women and 8 minors. The report also lists 1,703 meters of wire, 4,385 detonators, 19 dynamite bombs complete with wire and detonators, Molotov cocktails and 400 grams of plastic explosives among the items seized. The civil guards' report added that 274 terrorist attacks have taken place in this part of the country this year and indicated that more antiterrorist specialists have been assigned to this area. Finally the civil guards reported that operations continue along the coast, in the center and jungle areas of the country and that several members of various terrorist groups have been detected. [Text] [PY261357 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2247 GMT 24 Jun 81]

EXTREMISTS BOMB BRIDGE--Lima, 25 Jun (TELAM)--Extremist elements have blown up a bridge, cutting communications between two districts in Huancavelica Department, southeast of Lima. A bomb explosion blew up the bridge on the Vilca River isolating the districts of Nova and Vilca. A terrorist group also threw two Molotov cocktails at the door of the house of Marciano Caverio, prefect of Ayacucho Department, southeast of Lima. The explosions caused property damage but no casualties. [Text] [PY251408 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1040 GMT 25 Jun 81]

AMNESTY DECREE--Lima, 19 Jun (AFP)--APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], an important political party in Peru, has decreed an amnesty for all its militants who had been expelled. This opens up the possibility for overcoming the divisions afflicting the party. The National Executive Committee agreed to the measure in a meeting ended yesterday. The party's secretary general, Fernando Leon De Vivero, said that at the same time it was agreed to maintain the reinscription order previously agreed to. The party has opened the doors for all who want to enter as well as for those who want to leave, Leon De Vivero said. After the death of its founder, Victor Raul Haya De La Torre, in August 1980, APRA divided into two wings. One of them was headed by Senator Andres Townsend and the other by Armando Villanueva. This last was imputed to have leftist tendencies. At the beginning of the year Townsend and various other leaders were expelled from the party. This brought about a split which won over those discontented with the leadership of Leon De Vivero finally to the Villanueva line. The sector headed by Leon De Vivero, which maintains control over the party apparatus, last month decided to convoke a reinscription of all party affiliates as a first step toward a national convention. The measure drew criticism from leaders like the writer Luis Alberto Sanchez and the former secretary general Ramiro Priale. [Text] [PY250400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 19 Jun 81]

CSO: 3010/1492

BRIEFS

BANANA STUDIES FINANCED--Castries, St Lucia, 1 Jul (CANA)--The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) has approved grants to finance two feasibility studies for the development of windward islands bananas. According to an announcement from WINBAN's head office here, the grant will cover the marketing of bananas within the Caribbean area, ripened under controlled conditions. This study will involve marketing bananas which for one reason or another cannot be exported to the United Kingdom. The grant will also cover agricultural insurance for the windward islands. [Excerpts] [FL011850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1758 GMT 1 Jul 81]

CSO: 3025/1020

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION UNIFICATION--Kingstown, St Vincent, 29 Jun (CANA)--New leader of the People's Political Party (PPP) in St Vincent, Clive Tannis, has called for the total unification of opposition parties, to form, in his words, a proper alternative to government. This is vital, he said, if the country is to move forward and to achieve the aims and aspirations of its young people. The former government minister in a comment to CANA said that there were too many splinter opposition parties here. "Only a total coming together of these organizations," Tannis said, "could bring about an alternative to the present government." He charged that the country had gone in the wrong direction in many ways, and, the present administration, he added, should take account of the country's affairs and adjust its plans and programs accordingly to speed up the economic development process. The PPP leader identified areas which he said needed attention. He recommended the construction of an international airport, the establishment of an oil exploration program and said that the declaration of the Grenadines as a free port and tax-free area would assist the country in balancing its budget within a short period. Mr Tannis, who entered the political arena in 1951, has held the portfolios of minister of works and labor, trade, agriculture and tourism and home affairs, labor and tourism in previous PPP administrations. [Text] [FL300051 Bridgetown CANA in English 2343 GMT 29 Jun 81]

CSO: 3025/1020

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS BAN--Paramaribo, Suriname, 19 Jun (CANA)--The National Military Council (NMC) has imposed a 3 month ban on Hindu religious broadcasts here. The NMC said some Hindus used the broadcasts on three radios to indulge in personal abuse against other members of their faith. The ban was imposed after appeals to end the mud-slinging went unnoticed, an NMC statement said. The statement said it hoped that the ban, imposed last week, will cool tempers and that better judgment will prevail. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2148 GMT 19 Jun 81 FL]

CSO: 3025/1020

BRIEFS

COLD WAR DISCUSSED--The United States sees in the Venezuelan Government a valuable ally for its cold war policy, Jesus Paz Galarraga, secretary general of the People's Electoral Movement, has stated. The Venezuelan leader added that the recent visit to Caracas by the U.S. undersecretary of state for Latin America and Caribbean affairs complements one made to Washington last May by Venezuelan Interior Minister Rafael Montes De Oca. Paz Galarraga further stated that during his stay in Caracas the U.S. official had stated that his visit was a part of a series of close consultations and coordination efforts between the two countries. Actions against the Cuban Government and in support of the genocidal Salvadoran junta are an essential part of those contacts, the Venezuelan leader asserted. [Text] [FL301121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 81]

CSO: 3010/1487

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 18, 1981